February 1, 1775. NUMB. 2406.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the HONOURABLE
JOHN PENN, Eſquire,
Governor and Commander in Chief of the province of Pennſylvania, *and counties of* New-Caſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex, *on* Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears, by an Inqueſt lately taken before the Coroner for the city and county of Philadelphia, that on the Twenty-fifth day of December laſt, about eight o'clock in the evening, a certain EDWARD CAREY, late of the Northern Liberties, was inhumanly ſhot and murdered in his waggon, on the Germantown road, within three miles of this city, by ſome perſon unknown. AND WHEREAS all endeavours hitherto uſed for the diſcovering the murderer have proved ineffectual, and it is of the greateſt importance to the ſafety and well-being of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, that the authors of ſuch attrocious crimes ſhould be detected and brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly enjoining and requiring all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Conſtables, and other Officers, as well as all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this province, to make diligent ſearch and enquiry after the author and perpetrator of the ſaid murder: AND, as an encouragement for the diſcovering and bringing the offender to juſtice, I DO hereby promiſe and engage, that the public reward of *ONE HUNDRED POUNDS* ſhall be paid to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall diſcover, apprehend and ſecure him, ſo that he be proſecuted to conviction, according to law.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty-ſeventh day of January, in the fifteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five.

JOHN PENN.

By his Honour's Command,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSCOVADO SUGARS,
Of the firſt Quality, in Hogſheads, Tierces and Barrels,
BARBADOS SPIRIT,
Fit for immediate Uſe, by the Quarter Caſk or Hogſhead,
WEST-INDIA RUM,
OLD MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE, in Caſks or Bottles,
And a Parcel of RHUBARB,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE well finiſhed frame HOUSE and LOT, ſituate in Southwark, back of the new play-houſe, there are four good ſquare rooms, with fire-places in each of them, two kitchens in the cellars, and two garrets; the lot is 63 feet front, on Crab ſtreet, by 75 feet deep, ſubject to £ 9 : 2 : 3, Philadelphia currency, to Dr. William Shippen, per annum; there are two ſmall tenements on the ſouth part of the lot, of 18 feet front each, that pay £ 3 : 3 : 0 apiece, out of the £ 9 : 2 : 3, ſo that there remains for the houſe 27 feet front and 75 feet deep, for the ſmall groundrent of £ 2 : 14 : 3; as the houſe is built partly in the middle of the lot, there is a vacancy of 18 feet by 27, to build on the front, and two walls already carried up, ſo that another houſe may be built with a ſmall expence. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS CASH.

Said *T. Caſh* hath likewiſe for ſale, a ſmart lively Negroe fellow, country born, has had the ſmall pox, the chief of his employment has been houſe-work, ſawing wood, tending horſes, &c. he would make a good coachman or waitingman, being not quite 16 years of age, and very apt to learn any thing. Any perſon wanting ſuch a Negroe, may know the price, by applying as above. *Philadelphia, January* 24, 1775. ¶

ABRAHAM SHELLEY,
THREAD-MAKER and TAPE-WEAVER, nearly oppoſite the Horſe and Groom, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia,

TAKES in Men's Wearing-Apparel to dye, ſcour and clean, and takes out the Spots and Stains of any Kind whatever; as he formerly gave Satisfaction in general to his Employers in this City in the ſaid Buſineſs, his Care ſhall not be wanting to do ſo ſtill; he likewiſe dyes and makes up Tapes, Quality-binding and Ferriting, and dyes all Sorts of Colours on Linen, Woollen and Silk, Scarlet excepted; he alſo dyes buckſkins and Jeans, and all other ſmall Wear. ¶

WATCH-MAIN-SPRINGS,

MADE in PHILADELPHIA, are ſold by the Manufacturer, *MATTHIAS EYRE*, at his Houſe in Third ſtreet, below South-ſtreet, and by *JOHN WOOD*, Watch-maker in Front-ſtreet, at the Corner of Cheſtnut-ſtreet; where Watch-makers and others may be ſupplied with any Quantity of SPRINGS, much cheaper than they can be afforded when imported from England; from which Circumſtance, and the good Quality of the Springs, the Maker hopes for the Encouragement of the Watch-makers in this and the neighbouring Provinces, whoſe Orders will be gratefully received and faithfully executed. ¶

To be LETT by the ſubſcriber, for a term of years,

A VERY valuable PLANTATION, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, ſituated in the Great Valley, between the Valley Church and the White Horſe on the Lancaſter road, in Cheſter county, on which there is plenty of lime-ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity put on the ground lately; there are two orchards on the premiſes, and a good meadow; the land is good for wheat or any other grain as any in the province. For terms, apply to the owner, living in Market-ſtreet, near the Friends Meeting-houſe, in Philadelphia. The premiſes will be ready to enter on the firſt day of April next.

January 29, 1775. HUGH FRASER. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

By the Ship Britannia, Captain HOUSTON, *arrived here from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz.*

WARSAW, October 26.

A PIECE of news is arrived here that cauſes great alarm; which is, that the Pruſſians are in full march towards Samogitia, and the Auſtrians are advanced to Pulaw.

Cadiz, Oct. 11. From the coaſt of Morocco we have advice, that an Engliſh ſhip, eſcorted by a frigate, arrived at Tangier the beginning of Auguſt, and had brought back Sidi Tahar Fenis, whom the Emperor, ſome time ago, charged with a commiſſion for England. His Britannic Majeſty hath, on this occaſion, ſent to the Mooriſh Prince a preſent, which conſiſts of 19 mortars, with their carriages, 2850 bombs, 30 iron cannons, with their carriages, four cheſts of matches, 3200 bullets, and 25 bales, containing pieces of ſilver plate, mathematical inſtruments, ſabres, fuſees, china, woollen cloths, linens, and divers other effects. Sidi Tahar Fenis has brought, beſides, two braſs cannon, 24 pounders, which were recaſt in England from ſome old cannon out of the Emperor's arſenal.

Liſbon, Oct. 11. A Portugueſe frigate arrived here the 7th, having on board the Ambaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco to this Court. This is the firſt ſubject of that State who has appeared in a public character in this capital ſince the expulſion of the Moors.

Kaminiec, Oct. 15. The great damage done by the worms throughout Volhynia, and the Environs of Latyczew and Berdyczew, is incredible; they have not only devoured the corn which has been ſown, but intirely ſtripped the fields of all their verdure; and what is moſt terrible of all, they have been carried into the barns with the reaped corn, and are there making ſuch terrible havock, that we are threatened with a general famine.

Leghorn, Oct. 21. Our laſt letters from the coaſt of Barbary adviſe, that an alliance, offenſive and defenſive, is on the tapis among the ſeveral Regencies of Barbary, to oppoſe the inſults of the Emperor of Morocco, whoſe menaces at preſent are directed againſt Algiers.

Paris, Nov. 4. His Majeſty having found that ſeveral perſons played very deep at Court, has forbidden the riſking more than 36 livres on a card.

Rome, Oct. 22. Cardinal Negroni had like to have been elected Pope the 18th of this month, having had two thirds of the votes in the ſcrutiny that day.

Stockholm, Oct. 23. His Majeſty has given the Preſident of the Conſiſtory the title and quality of Biſhop of Stockholm, ſo that this capital is now become a Biſhoprick, independent of the Archbiſhoprick of Upſal.

Hague, Nov. 11. They write from Warſaw, that the Commiſſaries appointed by different parties concerned, to eſtabliſh the boundaries of Poland with the three allied Powers, are ſet out for the place of meeting, which is called Fulchen, and where they were to begin their buſineſs the 1ſt inſtant, which it is feared will ſtill meet with great obſtacles.

LONDON.

Nov. 15. It is ſaid that a noble Earl in high office has drawn up a plan for manning the Royal Navy for the future, without the practice of impreſſing.

Nov. 16. The French King, we hear, has given notice to ſuch of the public creditors as receive high intereſt, either to lower their dividends to eight per cent. on lives, or fix on perpetual annuities, or to receive their capitals according to their original ſubſcriptions.

The above ſcheme is ſuppoſed to have originated with the preſent Comptroller General of the Finances, and it is ſaid will cauſe a ſaving of above forty millions of livres per annum.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that emiſſaries are ſent by order of the new Miniſtry in France to various iſlands of the Archipelago, to procure proper ſettlers to cultivate tobacco in the iſland of Corſica; and that great encouragement is offered.—Quere whether does this proceed from the threats of our American brethren to diminiſh their plantations of this weed; or from a determined meaſure in France to keep the money they annually pay us on this account?

The circumſtance of the Duke of Athol's death, we hear, was as follows:—His Grace, who was very corpulent, was taking his uſual morning's walk upon the banks of the river Tay, which runs through his eſtate, and the ground ſuddenly giving way, he fell from thence into the water, and was carried about 200 yards down the river, where his body was found ſoon after by ſome fiſhermen who were dragging a net.

Nov. 17. It was yeſterday confidently reported about Change, that a Spaniſh man of war of 60 guns engaged in the Mediterranean two Algerine xebeques, and that the Spaniards ſunk both of them by ſeveral balls going through the hulls, and that the crews of both of them periſhed; the Spaniſh Captain would not ſuffer any of them to be taken up.

The Parliament Houſe is moſt elegantly fitted up for the reception of the new Members; it is therefore hoped they will not *dirty* it ſo much as the laſt did.

As the meeting of Parliament approaches near, the fears of a great company are increaſed, leſt government ſhould proceed to take ſome diſagreeable meaſures with them; but their Chiefs buoy them with the aſſurances, that the Miniſtry are too much engaged with America to be inclined to open a breach nearer home.

By a late order of the French Court ſince the acceſſion of Louis XVI. every tenth acre of land in all the French Weſt-India Iſlands is to be applied to rearing cattle and proviſions.

The nation in general are in anxious expectation that the two unpopular bills, viz. the Boſton Port bill, and the bill, intituled, "A bill for the better regulation of the government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay," will undergo a ſpeedy repeal preſently after the meeting of the guardians of our liberties, the Auguſt Senatorial Council.

Nov. 18. Wedneſday morning died at Bath, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk of this city, formerly an eminent bookſeller on London bridge. This place is in the gift of the Common Council.

Several letters, it is ſaid, have been received lately by the Premier from General Gage, intreating further inſtructions; but no anſwer has yet been returned, nor will be, till the opinion of Parliament has been obtained.

Nov. 19. Lord N—, it is ſaid, does not in the leaſt interfere about the nomination of a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. Bradſhaw; that buſineſs is entirely left to Lord S———h.

A report is now current that his Majeſty has ſignified his intention of reviewing his fleet early in the ſpring at Plymouth; and it is ſaid, that he will be accompanied by her Majeſty, and their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Biſhop of Oſnaburgh.

——— Gammon, Eſq; who lately married a ſiſter of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, is appointed Collector of St. Chriſtophers.

Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, at which the principal officers of ſtate, &c. were preſent.

After the levee was up, General Murray had a long conference with his Majeſty, previous to his departure for Minorca.

Yeſterday morning there was a meeting at the Earl of Temple's houſe, in Pall-mall, at which Lord Chatham, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Duke of Manchester were preſent.

There have been no ſmall diviſions of late in the Cabinet Council, in conſequence of the royal intimation, that raiſing of ſix new regiments of infantry was an object the Sovereign had much at heart, for the better ſecurity of Great-Britain and her Colonies. However, the determination of this tickliſh matter is poſtponed till the beginning of December next.

Yeſterday morning his Excellency Count Mabrahan, the Pruſſian Ambaſſador, had a conference with Lord Rochford, at his office in Cleveland-row,

It is reported that both Houſes of Convocation will meet early in December, by royal proclamation, in order to enter into a cool inveſtigation of the diſſenters petition, as a ſtep proper to be taken previous to their receiving any relief from parliament.

Lord North, it is ſaid, perſiſts in enforcing the American taxation, tho' *Tower-hill* be the conſequence.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in France, Nov. 10.

The laſt letters to the Archbiſhop of this place ſay, That the new Pope is not yet choſen, and that ſome people in diſguiſe broke into the Conclave, and killed two Cardinals; a third, the Cardinal of France, is expected to die of his wounds.

"The King concluded his ſpeech to the recalled Parliament in theſe words (putting on his hat and ſpeaking himſelf)

"*Gentlemen*,

"You may always be aſſured of my good intentions towards you; my protection and care of you, provided that you never ſwerve from that confidence which I am very willing to place in you."

Nov. 20. A correſpondent ſays, there are the ſtrongeſt appearances of a rupture between the Courts of Verſailles and Peterſburgh; and that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had ſuddenly left France, without taking leave.

By a letter juſt received from France we are informed, the Count de Guigne took leave of their Majeſties and the Royal Family of France laſt Monday ſe'nnight, to return to the Court of London.

The principal topicks of political converſation, at preſent, are the buſineſs of the city relative to the choice of the two new Aldermen; and at the Weſt end of the town the new Parliament; the temper of which is not yet known, even by the Miniſter, as ſeveral perſons are crept in, who, though they are not profeſſed *Patriots*, yet ſeem very far from being the friends of the preſent Adminiſtration.

The eyes of Europe are intent on the meaſures of Great-Britain with reſpect to her American colonies, and her neighbouring potentates ſeem to intereſt themſelves not a little in the event. France is prepared at all points, if an opportunity preſents itſelf, to throw off the maſk, and contend anew for that empire which ſhe loſt during the laſt war, with her military honour. The Royal Eagle of Pruſſia has already, in his mind, tacked the Electorate of Hanover to his dominions, and only waits for a general ſtate of confuſion, which he foreſees quick advancing, to render his pious ſcheme leſs hazardous and expenſive.

They write from the Hague, that the price of ſtores and ammunition of all kinds is conſiderably advanced in the ports of Holland and the Baltic.

An expreſs was ſent off on Saturday morning from St. James's, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A private commercial treaty is at this time on the carpet between our Court and that of Berlin.

Intelligence, of a very ſingular nature, has been ſent off to his Majeſty's Conſuls in all the trading ports of the Mediterranean and the Levant.

Orders are given from the War-office, for making up the accounts of the army in Great-Britain and Ireland, for the inſpection of the Caſhier General; as alſo for a general muſter and return of the troops in the two kingdoms.

By the laſt diſpatches from America, the Agents for the ſouthern provinces received freſh inſtructions from their conſtituents, which are preparing to be laid before the Lords of Trade.

If the patriotic party ſhould prove ſucceſsful, we are aſſured ſome very capital impeachments will be commenced in both Houſes the enſuing ſeſſions of Parliament.

It is expected, through the mediation of a very amiable Lady, that a reconciliation will ſpeedily take place amongſt the Royal brothers. Such an event muſt afford real pleaſures to the well wiſhers of their country.

Orders are ſent to the Governors of Jerſey and Guernſey for thoſe iſlands to be ſurveyed, and a report of the ſtate of the fortifications to be made forthwith.

By the laſt accounts from the Hague it is believed, that the great friendſhip ſubſiſting at preſent between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, will be a great means of wearing away that coolneſs which has ſubſiſted for ſome years between thoſe of London and Berlin.

A correſpondent obſerves, that ſome late attacks on the liberty of the preſs calls to mind a remark made by Sir Richard Steele, in the dedication of his writings to the late Duke of Newcaſtle: He ſays, the painful ſtruggle under ſo great a difficulty, as explaining with a Miniſtry, in open contradiction to their proceedings, is what can be ſupported by nothing leſs, than the teſtimony of a good conſcience, and a heart free from a vicious ambition.—Hear this, ye patriots from eaſt to weſt.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Nov. 15.

" This day came on at the palace of Holyrood-houſe, the election of ſixteen noblemen to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the enſuing Parliament.

" A liſt of the ſixteen Scots Peers was ſent by the Secretary of State, as lately mentioned, to all the Scots Peers for their nomination. Upon the Earl of Morton's death, who was in the liſt, a letter was ſent, deſiring them to chuſe the Earl of Aberdeen in his place. Upon the Duke of Athol's death, who was alſo in the liſt, a third letter was ſent, deſiring them to chuſe the Earl of Caſſilis; in oppoſition to whom, the patriotic and independent Peers ſet up the Earl of Eglinton.

" After the oaths were put to the Peers preſent, the Duke of Buccleugh gave in a paper to the clerk, which he deſired to be minuted, ſignifying his diſapprobation of the unconſtitutional interference of the Miniſtry with regard to the Scots Peers, and the inſult thereby put upon them; and declared that he voted for the liſt, which he named, freely and independently.

" The Earl of Haddington, in a manly ſpeech, ſhewed his abhorrence of the miniſterial meaſures, and declared, that although he had a great regard for many of the noblemen nominated by the miniſtry, yet he would not vote for any of them, excepting Lord Breadalbane, who had teſtified his diſapprobation of the miniſterial liſts, and was nominated on the occaſion by the miniſtry, unſolicited by him.

" The Earl of Haddington voted for the Earls of Breadalbane and Eglinton only.

" The Earl of Selkirk, in a warm and animated ſpeech, diſplayed that noble ſpirit which he had exerted on former occaſions.

" Beſides the above noblemen the Earl of Aboyne and Lord Elibank nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſtruggle for liberty and independence."

The French King has lately iſſued orders, it is reported, to diſmantle moſt of the interior fortreſſes of his kingdom, adding, that it was only neceſſary to defend himſelf againſt his enemies. This one reform, it is believed, will create a ſaving of nearly half a million ſterling annually, which has been for the laſt hundred years entirely thrown away to no purpoſe.

Nov. 22. Yeſterday morning the Pruſſian Miniſter held a long conference with ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate, on account of ſome diſpatches received from the Court of Berlin.

An Engliſh gentleman juſt arrived from Breſt aſſures us, that additional fortifications are now erecting at the mouth of the river Villaine, with the utmoſt expedition.

Joſiah Quincy, Eſq; who arrived on Friday from Boſton, had the next day a long conference with the Secretaries of State.

Some advices of a very diſagreeable nature have, we hear, been lately received from the Court of Stockholm.

His Majeſty, it is ſaid, has reſolved to grant no more penſions for lives or years on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, except to the Royal Family.

A certain Royal Duke is, we hear, determined to take a very ſpirited and deciſive part in public affairs in the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament.

A private letter from Cadiz aſſerts, that the Spaniards were never more buſy in augmenting their marine both in Europe and America, than at this time.

The printers of two morning papers were yeſterday committed to the King's-Bench Priſon, for publiſhing a letter in their papers ſome months ſince, ſigned *The South Briton.*—Judgment will be paſſed on Monday next.

It is expected that there will ſhortly be a remonſtrance to the throne, on the proceedings of government relative to America.

A gentleman juſt come from Norwich aſſerts, that the trade of that city has not been ſo briſk as at preſent for many years paſt, as he was informed by one of the chief manufacturers there.

The declaration of war of the King of Spain againſt the Emperor of Morocco has removed every ſcruple our miniſtry had of that monarch diſturbing them in their operations againſt the Americans, and they are no leſs ſure of the pacific intentions of the King of France; every thing therefore ſeems to favour their operations.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, November 1.

" It has been reported here for ſome days paſt, that there has been a revolution at Conſtantinople, and that the Grand Signor has been dethroned; but this news, which is ſaid to come from the Ruſſian army, wants confirmation.

" They write from Peterſburgh, that the rebel Pugatſchew is put into an iron cage, to be brought from Jaik to Moſcow, under an eſcort of 400 men."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Nov. 10.

" It is ſaid that the Attorney General, Mr. de Fleury, was exiled, for not having taken notice to the Parliament of a pamphlet which came out, intituled, *Le Point du Jour*, and for not having the ſame condemned to be burnt by the common hangman. The above piece is written with great ſpirit, and is very ſatirical; particularly in diſcovering ſome certain anecdotes of the New Court againſt the Old. The Queen is the heroine of the piece; but the few who have read it ſay, they have not done her juſtice. It is ſaid that the authors of it have been found out, and are in confinement, but it is not publicly known who they are."

Dublin, Nov. 12. On Wedneſday, at noon, as Sir Edward Newenham was going into the Upper Caſtle-yard, in a hackney coach, he was ſtopped by the centry, who ſtruck the horſes, and ſaid he ſhould not paſs in the coach but might alight and walk, for they had orders not to ſuffer ſuch carriages to go through the Caſtle-yard; upon which Sir Edward told them, that let their orders be what they would, he was a freeman of the city of Dublin, and would go through in what carriage he pleaſed. He ordered the coachman to drive on; the centry ſtruck the horſes ſide; Sir Edward then left the coach, and called for the officer of the guard, Major —, who came to the gate; Sir Edward told him he inſiſted upon his right, and that the coach ſhould be permitted to paſs and repaſs without further moleſtation, which the officer immediately ordered. The coach being got into the yard, Sir Edward returned to the officer, and informed him of the inſult, and required juſtice; the officer immediately confined the corporal and centry, ſent them priſoners to the Barrack, and informed Sir Edward that they ſhould be immediately brought before a Court Martial.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 26.

His Honour Governor COLDEN's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the General Aſſembly of this Province.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt cordial thanks for this loyal and affectionate addreſs.—

The affliction you expreſs at the unhappy conteſt between Great-Britain and his Majeſty's American dominions—Your virtuous reſolution to diſcharge your important truſt with firmneſs and deliberation—Your ſolicitude for a re-eſtabliſhment of that harmony with our parent ſtate, which can alone diffuſe happineſs and ſecurity to the various branches of the empire—And your aſſurance that you will diſcountenance every meaſure which may increaſe our diſtreſs; while they hold you up as guardians on whoſe wiſdom and integrity your conſtituents may rely with well grounded confidence; cannot fail of giving me the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction, and of recommending you to general approbation.

You may be aſſured, Gentlemen, that to deſerve the good opinion and eſteem with which you are pleaſed to honour me, ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy, and the object of my ambition.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1775.

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

PERTH-AMBOY, in NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, January 25, 1775.

MR. Crane and Mr. Kinſey laid before the Houſe the Proceedings of the Continental Congreſs, held at Philadelphia in September laſt, which were read; on the Queſtion, whether the Houſe approve of the ſaid Proceedings? It paſſed in the Affirmative.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do unanimouſly approve of the Proceedings of the Congreſs.

Reſolved, That James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Eſquires, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the Continental Congreſs of the Colonies, intended to be held at the City of Philadelphia in May next (or at any other Time and Place) and that they report their Proceedings to the next Seſſions of General Aſſembly------Inſtructing the ſaid Delegates, to propoſe and agree to every reaſonable and conſtitutional Meaſure, for the Accommodation of the unhappy Difference at preſent ſubſiſting between our Mother Country and the Colonies, which the Houſe moſt ardently wiſh for.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do tranſmit a Copy of the foregoing Reſolutions to the Speakers of the Aſſemblies of New-York and Pennſylvania.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to James Kinſey, Stephen Crane, William Livingſton, John De Hart, and Richard Smith, Eſquires, for their faithful and judicious Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed in them at the late Continental Congreſs.

A true Extract from the Minutes.

JONATHAN DEARE, *Clerk.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONVENTION *for the Province of* Pennſylvania, *held at the* State-Houſe *in* Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, *and continued by Adjournments to the* 28*th.*

PRESENT.

For the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *John Dickinſon*, Eſq; *Thomas Miffliin*, Eſq; *Charles Thomſon*, Eſq; *John Cadwalader*, Eſq; *George Clymer*, Eſq; *Joſeph Read*, Eſq; *Samuel Meredith*, *William Ruſh*, *James Meaſe*, *John Nixon*, *John Cox*, *John Bayard*, *Chriſtopher Ludwig*, *Thomas Barclay*, *George Schloſſer*, *Jonathan B. Smith*, *Francis Wade*, *Lambert Cadwalader*, *Reynold Keen*, *Richard Bache*, *John Benezet*, *Jacob Ruſh*, Eſq; *William Bradford*, *Elias Boys*, *William Robinſon*, *Manuel Eyre*, *Owen Biddle*, *William Heyſham*, *James Milligan*, *John Wilcox*, *Sharp Delany*, *Francis Gurney*, *John Purviance*, *Robert Knox*, *Francis Haſſenclever*, *Thomas Cuthbert*, ſen. *William Jackſon*, *Iſaac Melcher*, *Samuel Penroſe*, *Iſaac Coates*, *William Coates*, *Blathwaite Jones*, *Thomas Pryor*, *Samuel Maſſey*, *Robert Towers*, *Henry Jones*, *Joſeph Wetherill*, *Joſeph Copperthwaite*, *Joſeph Dean*, *Benjamin Harbeſon*, *James Aſh*, *Benjamin Loxley*, *William Robinſon*, *Ricloff Alberſon*, *James Irvine*, *Thomas Robinſon.*

Philadelphia County. *George Gray*, Eſq; *John Bull*, Eſq; *Samuel Aſhmead*, Eſq; *Samuel Ervine*, Eſq; *John Roberts*, *Thomas Aſhton*, *Benjamin Jacobs*, *John Moore*, Eſq; *Samuel Miles*, Eſq; *Edward Milnor*, *Jacob Laughlin*, *Melchior Waggoner.*

Cheſter County. *Anthony Wayne*, Eſq; *Hugh Lloyd*, *Richard Thomas*, *Francis Johnſon*, Eſq; *Samuel Fairlamb*, *Lewis Davis*, *William Montgomery*, *Joſ. Muſgrave*, *Joſhua Evans*, *Perſifer Frazer.*

Lancaſter County. *Adam Simon Kuhn*, Eſq; *James Climſon*, Eſq; *Peter Grubb*, *Sebaſtian Graaff*, *David Jenkins*, *Bartram Galbraith.*

York County. *James Smith*, Eſq; *Thomas Hartley*, Eſq; *Joſ. Donaldſon*, *George Eichelberger*, *John Hay*, *George Irvin*, *Michael Smyſer.*

Cumberland County. *James Wilſon*, Eſq; *Robert Magaw*, Eſq;

Berks County. *Edward Biddle*, Eſq; *Chriſtopher Schultz*, *Jonathan Potts*, Eſq; *Mark Bird*, Eſq; *John Patton*, Eſq; *Baltzar Gebr*, Eſq; *Sebaſtian Levan.*

Northampton County. *George Taylor*, Eſq; *John Oakley*, Eſq; *Peter Kachlein*, Eſq; *Jacob Arndt*, Eſq;

Northumberland County. *William Plunket*, Eſq; *Caſper Weitſell*, Eſq;

THE Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee opened the Convention, by explaining the motives which induced ſaid Committee to propoſe the holding this Convention.

JOSEPH REED, Eſq; was choſen *Preſident* of this Convention.

Meſſrs. JONATHAN B. SMITH, JOHN BENEZET, and FRANCIS JOHNSON, Eſq; were choſen *Secretaries.*

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the Committee of the City of *Philadelphia*, and each County Committee, ſhall have one vote in determining every queſtion that may come before this Convention.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That this Convention moſt heartily approve of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congreſs: That we will faithfully endeavour to carry into execution the meaſures of the Aſſociation, entered into and recommended by them, and that the members of that very reſpectable body merit our warmeſt thanks, by their great and diſintereſted labours for the preſervation of the rights and liberties of the *Britiſh* colonies.

On motion, *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the ſeveral members of this Convention to promote and encourage inſtructions or advice from their ſeveral counties, to their Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, to procure a law prohibiting the future importation of Slaves into this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That in caſe the trade of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia ſhall be ſuſpended in conſequence of the preſent ſtruggle, it is the opinion of this Convention that the ſeveral counties ſhould, and that the members of this Convention will, exert themſelves to afford all the neceſſary relief and aſſiſtance to the inhabitants of the ſaid City and Liberties, who will be more immediately affected by ſuch an event.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That if any oppoſition ſhall be given to any of the Committees of this province in carrying the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs into execution, the Committees of the other counties, in order to preſerve the ſaid Aſſociation inviolate, will give all the weight and aſſiſtance in their power to the Committee who ſhall meet with ſuch oppoſition.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the moſt earneſt wiſh and deſire of this Convention to ſee harmony reſtored between Great-Britain and the Colonies: That we will exert our utmoſt endeavours for the attainment of that moſt deſirable object: That it is the opinion of this body that the commercial oppoſition pointed out by the Continental Congreſs, if faithfully adhered to, will be the means of reſcuing this unhappy country from the evils meditated againſt it. But if the humble and loyal petition of ſaid Congreſs to his moſt gracious Majeſty ſhould be diſregarded, and the Britiſh Adminiſtration, inſtead of redreſſing our grievances, ſhould determine by force to effect a ſubmiſſion to the late arbitrary acts of the Britiſh Parliament, in ſuch a ſituation we hold it our indiſpenſible duty to reſiſt ſuch force, and at every hazard to defend the rights and liberties of America.

WHEREAS it has been judged neceſſary for the preſervation of our juſt rights and liberties, to lay a reſtraint on our importation, and as the freedom, happineſs and proſperity of a ſtate greatly depend on providing within itſelf a ſupply of articles neceſſary for ſubſiſtence, cloathing and defence, a regard for our country, as well as common prudence, call upon us to encourage agriculture, manufactures and œconomy. Therefore this Convention do reſolve as follows.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That from and after the firſt day of March next, no perſon or perſons ſhould uſe in his, her, or their families, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity, and on no account ſell to the butchers, or kill for the market, any *Sheep* under four years old. And where there is a neceſſity for uſing any mutton in their families, it is recommended to kill ſuch as are the leaſt profitable to keep.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the ſetting up of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES in as many different branches as poſſible; eſpecially coating, flannel, blankets, rugs or coverlids, hoſiery and coarſe cloths, both broad and narrow.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the raiſing and manufacturing of *Madder*, *Woad*, and ſuch other dye ſtuffs as may be raiſed in this province to advantage, and are abſolutely neceſſary in the woollen manufactories.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That each perſon, having proper land, ſhould raiſe a quantity of *Flax* and *Hemp* ſufficient, not only for the uſe of his own family, but alſo to ſpare to others on moderate terms. And that it be recommended to the farmers to provide themſelves early with a ſufficient quantity of ſeed for the propoſed increaſe of the above articles of hemp and flax.

Reſolved unanimouſly, As *Salt* is a daily and almoſt indiſpenſible neceſſary of life, and the making of it among ourſelves muſt be eſteemed a valuable acquiſition; we therefore recommend the making of it in the manner uſed in England and other countries; and are of opinion it may be done with ſucceſs in the interior parts of the province, where there are ſalt ſprings, as well as on the ſea coaſts.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That *Salt-Petre* being an article of great uſe and conſumption, we recommend the making of it, and are further of opinion it may be done to great advantage.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the neceſſity we may be under for *Gun-Powder*, eſpecially in the Indian trade, induces us to recommend the manufacturing that article as largely as poſſible, by ſuch perſons who are or may be owners of Powder-Mills in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the manufacturing of Iron into *Nails* and *Wire*, and all other articles neceſſary for carrying on our manufactures evidently in general uſe; and which of conſequence, ſhould our unhappy differences continue, will be in great demand.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we are of opinion the making of *Steel* ought to be largely proſecuted, as the demand for this article will be great.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making of different kinds of *Paper*, now in uſe among us, to the ſeveral manufacturers: And as the ſucceſs of this branch depends on a ſupply of old linen and woollen rags, requeſt the people of this province, in their reſpective houſes, may order the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for preſerving theſe, otherwiſe uſeleſs, articles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the conſumption of *Glaſs* is greater than the Glaſs-Houſes now eſtabliſhed among us can ſupply, we recommend the ſetting up other Glaſs-Houſes; and are of opinion they would turn out to the advantage of the proprietors.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That whereas *Wool Combs* and *Cards* have, for ſome time, been manufactured in ſome of the neighbouring Colonies, and are abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the hoſiery and cloathing buſineſs, we do recommend the eſtabliſhing ſuch a manufactory in this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we alſo recommend the manufacturing of *Copper* into ſheets, bottoms and kettles.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the making *Tin Plates*, as an article worthy the attention of the people of this province.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as *Printing Types* are now made to a conſiderable degree of perfection by an ingenious Artiſt in Germantown; it is recommended to the Printers to uſe ſuch Types, in preference to any which may be hereafter imported.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we recommend the erecting a great number of *Fulling-Mills*, and *Mills* for *breaking*, *ſwingling* and *ſoftening hemp* and *flax*. And alſo the making of *Grind-Stones* in this country.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the brewing of large quantities of malt liquors within this province, would tend to render the conſumption of foreign liquors leſs neceſſary; it is therefore recommended that proper attention be given to the cultivation of *Barley*: And that the

several Brewers, both in city and country, do encourage it, by giving a reasonable and sufficient price for the same.

Resolved unanimously, That we recommend to all the inhabitants of this province, and do promise for ourselves in particular, to USE *our own manufactures*, and those of the other colonies, in preference to all others.

Resolved unanimously, That for the more speedily and effectually putting these resolves in execution, we do earnestly recommend Societies may be established in different parts; and are of opinion that *premiums* ought to be granted in the several counties to persons who may excel in the several branches of manufactory: And we do further engage, that we in our separate Committees will promote them to the utmost of our power.

Resolved unanimously, That if any manufacturer or vender of goods and merchandizes in this province, shall take advantage of the necessities of his country, by selling his goods or merchandize at an unusual and extravagant profit, such person shall be considered as an enemy to his country, and be advertised as such, by the Committees of the place where such offender dwells.

On motion, *Resolved unanimously*, That the Committee of Correspondence for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, be a standing Committee of Correspondence for the several counties here represented: And that if it should at any time hereafter appear to the Committee of the City and Liberties, that the situation of public affairs render a Provincial Convention necessary, that the said Committee of Correspondence do give the earliest notice thereof to the Committees of the several counties.

Ordered, That the Proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Press, and printed in English and German, under the direction of the President, and Messrs. Jonathan B. Smith and John Benezet.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
A true copy. JOHN BENEZET, } *Secretaries.*
FRANCIS JOHNSON,

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not without much concern that I again trouble you, or the public, with any thing further on the resolve of the Congress, as it has been sufficiently shewn to be founded on improper principles, which even their professed vindicator has not been able to refute; nor indeed has he attempted it; on the contrary, he allows that there are a "*few*" innocently suffering under the resolve; from whence he must mean to draw this inference, that as there was no other way of punishing the *guilty* but by involving the innocent in their fate, it was both *laudable* and *legal*. Would it not have better shewn the gentleman's candour, to have confessed that the Congress inadvertently slipped into the mistake, and to have declared his hope, that they would remedy it at their next meeting? But unfortunately he has determined on a remedy, which will *increase*, instead of *lessen*, the evil. He tells us it is "self-evident, that the *great demand* for goods will fully compensate, and more than compensate, for the small delay and *charge* occasioned by coming within the Association;"—that is—the *fines* assessed by the Committees being added to the other *charges* of the goods, the merchant will draw his usual profit, and thus be amply "compensated."--And so the sin of the *importer* is to be transfixed on the *consumer!* why truly this is doing justice with a vengeance. If the honest industrious purchaser can relish this kind of reasoning, I heartily pity him. For my part, if any of the goods imported after the 1st day of December shall be brought into my family, with the price of two per cent. advanced on them, in consequence of this resolve, I shall ever think myself injuriously deprived of my property. If it be said that I am under no necessity to buy, if I don't like the price, I apply the same arguments which are used against importing East-India tea. The *fine* ought no more to be imposed on *me*, as a consumer, in one case, than the *tax* in the other. Nay it is worse than the duty on tea, according to our *author's principles*, for *here* my money is taken from me to refund the *fine* of a man, who is declared to be an enemy to his country; but *there* I only pay a tax to defray the charges of government, and to which I have no kind of objection, but that I had no voice in laying it. I have before said that it is not the *quantum*, but the *right*, that is the object with a man, who is watchful of the liberties of his fellow-citizens. We ought always to be jealous of this right, and to guard it against foreign invasions, and domestic infringements. I beg to know what kind of tyranny this gentleman would wish to establish, which is to tie our tongues against speaking upon public measures. If we live in a free land, it is a right we undoubtedly possess, and a right I am determined to exercise, whenever I apprehend my liberty is invaded. It is a duty I owe to my children, my kindred, and my country. It is nothing to *me*, whether my chains are forged by *one* or a *thousand*. Slavery is detestable in *every* shape, and whilst my hand can move, and my tongue can speak, they shall patronize that liberty I love. The inferences which our author draws, from my decently proposing an alteration of the resolve in question, are neither just nor generous;—that I wished to divest the Congress of respect and esteem, is absolutely false.

As to our author's determination of leaving me to my *own* reflections, and at the same time declaring his intention to *assist* me with *his*, I may probably, at some future day, request him to favour the public with a few of his explanatory notes on this kind of solo duette performance; but as I move in too humble a sphere to aspire to wit, I submit the palm to one who appears to love it "dearly," and shall proceed to answer such of his queries as require it. In No. 2, he queries if it is not more probable that fifty-two persons should be right, than a single individual?—I answer, that numbers can never sanctify error; that facts must always speak for themselves; and that a majority are sometimes in the wrong. To produce a case or two in point—Every American will allow that the good Bishop of St. Asaph was right, tho' all the Lords in the House were against him;—that Sir George Saville, Burke, Barre and Conway were on the side of liberty and justice, tho' the vote went the other way.—But to put the matter out of dispute with respect to numbers, I can tell the gentleman, that more than one hundred times fifty-two disapprove the resolve in question—indeed I never heard but one person thoroughly defend it.

To the 3d query, why I did not defer publishing my sentiments till the meeting of the Congress? I reply, that I threw out the objections in order to have them canvassed, in hopes that some candid dispassionate man would have taken up the subject, and handled it *decently* and *fairly*, and I further hoped that the Committee would enter so far into the merits of the case, as to hold in their hands the *fines* received on this account, in order that they might be *restored to the just owners* by the directions of the next Congress; and whilst I am on the subject, I shall take the opportunity of publicly declaring my opinion, that the Committee ought *inviolably* to retain every farthing, and not send the money to Boston till the matter be re-considered.

The last query calls for a reason, why I quoted the 10th resolve of the Provincial Convention, which recommends petitioning before a suspension of trade, and yet passed by the 11th resolve, which consented to a non-importation, in case the other colonies came into it? If our author had been candid enough to attend to the reasoning on this head, he certainly would never have asked the question. The point I contended for was, that the merchants of this province did *not* act from mean sinister motives, *contrary* to the sentiments of their brethren in Convention met, but in *direct conformity* to their opinions; for they expressly declare in the 10th resolve above referred to, that it "*is their earnest desire* first to try the gentler mode of stating their grievances, &c." and this resolve was carried *unanimously*; but the other resolve, which acquiesces with a non-importation, *was not* unanimous; so that though they agreed to pass this last resolve, for the sake of unanimity in the approaching Congress, it was evidently their opinion that a non-importation ought *not* to take place, till remonstrances were first tried:—Whether they were right or wrong, I don't here pretend to say. All that I contend for is, that the merchants in sending their orders had the sanction of the *whole* province, given by a *unanimous* vote of their Representatives in Convention met, and therefore I insist, that the merchants of this city are unjustly stigmatized as enemies to their country, and the property wrested from them, by virtue of the resolve of the Congress, *ought to be returned*.

Whether our author will still think that I merit the genteel epithet of a "grumbling patriot," must be left to himself to determine; but whether the accusations, insinuations, and personal reflections, which he has been pleased so plentifully to bestow in the course of his lucubrations, will entitle him to the character of a gentleman, I shall submit to the public.

AN ANXIOUS BY-STANDER.

The General Assembly of the colony of Virginia, which stood prorogued to the 2d of this month, is further prorogued by his Excellency Governor Dunmore to the 2d Thursday in May next.

His Excellency Governor Eden has also further prorogued the General Assembly of the province of Maryland to Tuesday, the 28th instant.

His Honour the Governor has been pleased to Commission Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE to execute the office of Vendue-Master for this city.

We hear that the inhabitants of Kent County, on Delaware, have collected the sum of Two Hundred Pounds, for the relief of the Poor of the Town of Boston, which has been transmitted by James Sykes, Esq; to a gentleman in this city, to be forwarded to the Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; and applied by him to the benevolent purpose of the generous donors.

Extract of a Letter from New-York, Jan. 27.

"On Tuesday it was moved in Assembly, that on Thursday the House do appoint a day in which to go into the Proceedings of the Congress, and at the instigation of a member the motion was withdrawn—and on Thursday it was again moved, that the House would take into consideration the proceedings of the Congress, when Mr. ——— moved that the motion be not put; on which debates arose, and a division ensued, which gave a *Coup de Grace* to the Congress, and a heavy blow to the violent party here."

Capt. Houston, on his passage from London, in lat. 36: 30, long. 68: 10, spoke the Richard Penn, Capt. All, from Maryland for Leghorn, all well.

The brig Endeavour, Capt. Caldwell, from this port for Londonderry, took fire on Monday night, the 23d ult. off Reedy-Island, and is consumed. Part of the cargo with all the men are saved. The fire, it is supposed, was occasioned by a spark falling down behind the fire place into the hold.

The COMMITTEE for the County of Philadelphia are requested to be punctual in attending their next meeting, on Thursday, the 16th instant, at the Public School house in Germantown, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Salem, January 7, 1775.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation, chosen by the several townships in this county, pursuant to the resolutions of the General Congress. Present Forty-four Members.

ANDREW SINNICKSON, Esq; Chairman.

RESOLVED, That this Committee do approve of the proceedings of the General Congress, and, as far as in them lies, will use the utmost of their endeavours to see that the different articles of the Association are strictly carried into execution within their respective districts. And the following gentlemen are appointed a standing Committee of Correspondence for this county, viz. Robert Johnson, John Carey, Bateman Lloyd, John Mayhew, William Hancock, Andrew Sinnickson, John Holmes, Jacob Scoggin, and William Mecom, Esquires, Messieurs Thomas Sinnickson, Samuel Dick, Robert Wilson, Samuel Nicholson, Aaron Bradway, Richard Smith, junior, Whitton Cripps, William Smith, Allen Congleton, sen. Henry Jeans, George Somerville, Thomas Carney, jun. Joshua Sninn, James James, Isaac Harris, Jacob Debois, Edward Hancock, John Finlew, and John Dickinson, senior.

By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL FINLEY, Clerk.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Brig Nancy, J. Brice, from Jamaica. Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. York. Sloop Polly, A. Anderson, N. London. Sloop Freedom, T. Nye, Plymouth. Ship Britannia, T. Houston, London. Brig Union, S. Williams, from Hispaniola.

Outwards. Sloop Peggy and Betsey, D. Ferguson, for N. York. Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, and Ship Tyger, T. Fell, Jamaica. Snow Harmony, J. Clifton, Lisbon. Schooner Gull, J. Ross, for Grenades.

Cleared. Brig Nancy, T. Crooker, Brig Dolphin, J. Hunn, Brig Kitty, J. Robinson, to Jamaica. Ship Hope, G. Curvine, Litterkenny. Sloop Charlotte, J. Mitchell, New-York. Brig Grenada Packet, J. White, Virginia. Sloop Ranger, J. Mitchell, Maryland. Schooner Tryall, R. Ham, South-Carolina.

RUN away, on the 31st of October last, from the subscriber, living in Passyunk township, 4 miles from Philadelphia, an Irish servant man, named PHILEMON BOYL, *about 19 years of age; had on, when he went away, a good coat, jacket and breeches, of a dark chocolate colour, with gilt buttons, the back parts of the jacket are red, and his coat lined with pale blue lincey, grey stockings, good shoes, and a black silk cravat round his neck; he is much freckled in the face, has dark curled hair, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a wide stiff walk, and by trade a weaver. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have* Four Dollars *reward, and reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ JOHN EVERLEY.

To be SOLD, or LETT, on reasonable terms, by
DANIEL WILLIAMS,
In Chestnut-street, near the State-house,

SEveral tracts of good land in Northumberland county, on the waters of Middle-creek, between Sunbury town and Carlisle, and near a good settlement of industrious Germans, and some tracts on the other waters near the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

ALSO TO BE LETT, on reasonable terms,

Several tracts of very good rich land, in Lancaster county, on the waters of Wiskeniscy, about 18 miles from Susquehanna, and about 20 miles from Lebanon town, near Tulpahocken settlement; it is well watered, and plenty of rich bottoms of meadow ground, very suitable for industrious persons that understand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle. Such persons may meet with encouragement and assistance in making settlements here, by applying to said DANIEL WILLIAMS. 2m.

To be SOLD or LETT,

Or Exchanged for Houses or Lots in or near this City, and may be entered on the First of April next,

A MERCHANT-MILL and SAW-MILL adjoining, in good repair, together with 100 acres of land, situate in the county of Chester and township of Kennet, distant from Chester 20 and from Wilmington 10 miles, at the latter place the flour may be readily disposed of, as there is a smart trade carried on there; the county of Lancaster lies about 25 miles back of said mills, where they may weekly be supplied with sufficient quantities of wheat; the mill-house is built of stone and brick, about 40 by 35 feet, also a stone addition adjoining 30 by 25 feet; there are in said mill two pair of mill-stones, one of French burrs the other of Cologne, three boulting reels and hoisting works that go by water, a two story stone dwelling-house, three rooms on a floor, a stone kitchen and a pump of good water in the yard, the barn is one story of stone, and a frame upon it with stabling underneath, there are about 10 acres of very good meadow that are watered out of the mill race, and two apple orchards of divers fruits. The place has always been deemed a healthy situation, and in a good neighbourhood. Any person inclining to purchase the abovesaid premises and mills, or take them on lease for seven years, may view them at any time, and may be more fully informed, by applying to JOSEPH MUSGRAVE, living near the same, or to the owner and subscriber, in Philadelphia, who has a large assortment of 5 and 6-qr. BOULTING-CLOTHS on hand, which will be sold low for cash, or short credit. ELLIS LEWIS. t. f.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situated in Pilesgrove, Salem county, and province of West New-Jersey, containing 180 acres, of which are 10 acres of meadow and 16 more may be made, and between 70 and 80 acres clear, an orchard, of about 80 trees, of excellent fruit, a dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, and a stone cellar under the one half, a never-failing stream of water within a few rods of the door, and plenty of water adjoining to each field in the driest season; the soil is loomy and tolerable good for wheat, and excellent good for pasture it is within a mile and an half of a populous Landing on Oldman's Creek. The purchaser, on paying one half of the purchase-money, may have a reasonable time for paying the other half, upon giving security, if required.

OBADIAH LLOYD.

☞ If not sold before the 25th of March, it will be LETT for one year. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS several of the Public Lamps in this City have lately been wilfully broken and otherwise much damaged, and some of the Cups which contain the Oil have been taken out and carried off by some evil disposed Person or Persons. The WARDENS of this City do therefore hereby promise a Reward of TEN POUNDS, for each Lamp broken or damaged as aforesaid, to any Person or Persons who shall make Discovery of the Offenders, to be paid upon their being legally convicted thereof.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Jersey market, a black HORSE, a natural pacer, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, shod all round, has a blaze in his forehead, bushy mane and switch tail, one of his hind feet white. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said horse had on an old saddle, with an iron hook fastened on it, and a kirb bridle. ¶

WHEREAS there is now in my possession, and under my notice, the following articles, viz. One dark drab rockelo, two womens dark coloured cloth cloaks, a beaver hat, and a felt ditto, a parcel of old clothes, a silver table spoon, and a pair of silver tea tongs. Whoever has lost any of the above goods, by applying to ISAAC LORT, in Strawberry-alley, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again. ¶

Thornbury, Chester County, First-Month 27, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from John Hill's, at the Sign of the Three Tons, in Middletown, in the county aforesaid, on the evening of the 24th instant, a BAY GELDING, 3 years old last spring, near 14 hands high, black mane and tail, his mane long and lays on the off side, a star in his forehead, part of one hind hoof white, a short tail, lightish coloured under his belly, shod before with old shoes, a half-worn saddle, with blue plush housings almost new, and snaffle bridle. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures the thief, so as he may be brought to justice and convicted, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for the horse and saddle only, Thirty Shillings, with reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE BRINTON. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Newtown, Gloucester county, West New-Jersey, an indented servant man, named ISAAC LEWIS, *about 24 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, long visage, grey eyes, dark brown hair, slender built, pitted with the small-pox, has remarkable thick ankles and round shins, very talkative about horses, as he professes himself a groom; he lived till of age with John Iams, on the Western Shore, in Maryland, who is remarkable for keeping good running horses, and afterwards with Archibald Dick, at Marcus-Hook; had on, when he went away, an old fine shirt, three pair of stockings, one of which white yarn, the others worsted, a pair of shoes, a pair of greasy buckskin breeches, and a pair of white fustian ditto, a new blue jacket, with white metal buttons, a superfine coating coat, lately turned, with basket buttons, and bound, a coarse coating surtout, both lightish grey, and a half-worn 30s. hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have* FIVE POUNDS *reward, paid by* MARMADUKE COOPER. §

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, on the 24th day of January last, a certain John Hetherington, *a Sheerman by trade, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a likely smart man, wears his own sandy hair, about 23 years of age; had on a blue coat, and lightish coloured jacket and breeches, a pair of home made blue stockings. Whoever apprehends the said Hetherington, and delivers him to the keeper of Philadelphia Goal, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM HOULGATE. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that a certain THOMAS MELING, jun. of Goshen township, Chester county, did obtain an obligation from us, the subscribers, for the payment of Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1775; these are therefore to forewarn all persons not to take an assignment on the said obligation, for we are determined not to pay the money, not having, nor likely to receive any consideration therefor. JOHN CAIN,

¶ JOHN SHANNON.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1775.

ALL persons indebted to JOHN GOODWIN, late of this city, House-carpenter, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any demands, are desired to bring in their accounts.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of said Goodwin, will be sold by public vendue, at the London Coffee-house, in the evening of the 21th of March next, if not sold before at private sale, A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND on the east side of Front-street, three stories high, 20 feet in front and 40 feet deep, bounded northward by ground of Daniel Offley, and southward by William Richard. Also a HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, on the south side of Union-street, between Second and Third-streets; the lot is 16 feet front and 80 feet deep; the house is two stories high, with a two story kitchen.

SARAH KELLIN,
HANNAH GOODWIN, } Execut.
JACOB HARMAN,

6 W.

TO BE SOLD, BY
WILLIAM MARTIN, Upholder, in Front-street,

ALMOST excellent Edderdown Silk Quilt, which affords more warmth than three large blankets, and is not near so heavy as one, is very comfortable for gouty and rheumatic invalids, and is very portable, as it may be carried in a pillow case, for travelling. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, or private SALE, on Thursday, the 16th day of February,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 220 acres, situated and lying in the Great Valley, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, with three log dwelling-houses, and plenty of limestone and timber, in a convenient part for the sale of lime; there are about 5 acres of good meadow, and about 25 acres more may be made; a large stream of water, and a good conveniency for erecting any sort of a mill, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the same before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to SARAH CHRISTY.

N. B. ISAAC MEANS, who left Belygouly, in Ireland, and is supposed to live near Bedford, has a sister's son come into this country last fall, whose name is ROBERT ANDERSON, who would be glad to see him, or know where he lives; said MEANS may get intelligence, by enquiring of said Sarah Christy. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Levering, late of Roxborough township, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any accounts against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, before the 20th of March, that they may be adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM LEVERING, } Executors.
AARON LEVERING, }

¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young NEGROE LAD, about 18 Years of Age, has had the Small-pox, was brought up to Plantation Business, and can do Man's work. For Terms, apply to RECOMPENCE SHERRY, at Upper-Alloway's-Creek, in Salem County. *January* 26, 1775. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 236 acres of land, situate in Mansfield township, Burlington county, on the great road leading from Burlington to Amboy, about 5 miles from the city of Burlington, and one mile from the river Delaware; there is on said plantation a good dwelling-house and kitchen, barn and other convenient buildings, a good pump at the door, two bearing orchards, of about 12 acres of choice fruit, about 25 acres of good meadow, 50 acres of woodland, the remainder cleared and in good fence, a considerable quantity of which is cedar rails; the whole well watered, and in good tenantable repair, will lett for about 60 l. per annum. Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the tenant on said place and view the same, or to the subscriber, in Upper-Freehold, Monmouth county, who will dispose of it on moderate terms, and give a sufficient title. JOHN ELLIS. ¶

To be LEASED for a TERM of YEARS, and entered on this spring, on a reasonable rent,

THE IRON-WORKS, known by the name of Sharpsborough Iron-works, situated in the county of Sussex, and province of East New-Jersey, on a stream, called the Walkill; the works consist of a furnace, with castings, bridge-houses, and all other houses necessary; one forge near said furnace, and a saw-mill; the forge has three fires, and two hammers; one other forge about a mile from the furnace, consisting of two fires and one hammer, with a good stone coal-house, dwelling-house, and other houses necessary. Also the half part of a valuable grist-mill, with one pair of stones, overshot, on a never-failing stream of water, and just new repaired. Likewise between four and five thousand acres of land, on which are five good farms improved, with one hundred acres of good English meadow, in good fence, it produces hay sufficient to keep all the teams necessary for the use of the works and farms; there are on said tract, within two miles of the furnace, 300 acres of good ash swamp; there is also on the premises a sufficient quantity of timber, within 3 miles of the furnace, to supply the works for a number of years longer than the above lease, and an inexhaustible fund of excellent iron ore (easily raised) within a mile of the furnace; the whole is situated in a plentiful part of the country for produce, and a good part for trade. Any person inclining to rent the above, may know the terms, by applying to JOSEPH SHARP, living in Salem county, West Jersey, or the subscriber, living on the premises.

January 26, 1775. ABIA BROWN.

N. B. The above Works have been erected six years. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Pensborough township, Chester county, on the 20th of January, 1775, a likely Scotch servant man, named *James Stuart*, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, dark complexion, and has a scar over one of his eyes; had on, when he went away, a small beaver hat, hemmed round the brim with blue tape, a short skirted coat, yellowish waistcoat and breeches, speckled cotton and worsted stockings, old calf-skin shoes, lately patched; he also took two suits of other clothes with him; he is a tolerable good clerk, and may perhaps forge a pass; he is much given to lying, and that in a quiet manner, that perhaps may deceive many. Any person that will secure the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS taken, supposed to be stolen, on the 23d of December last, from the subscriber, living in Newtown township, Gloucester county, a Wherry, and small pair of Oak Sculls, the timbers of the wherry mulberry, one of which is broke near the head, one side of the sculling place, which is likewise mulberry, is split off, her stern sheets are pretty much decayed, the seat next the head gone, her colour Spanish brown, she carries two sails, the foremost of which stands very much a-head, and has a piece of pewter nailed round the hole. Any person who will bring said wherry to me, provided she is not damaged so as to render her unfit for use, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JAMES SLOAN. ¶ 4 *W.*

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Orphan's Court of Bucks county, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Gabriel Swartzlander, in the township of New-Britain, Two tracts or parcels of land, situate in New-Britain, containing together 76 acres and 123 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Stout, Robert Kirkbride, Thomas Good, and Daniel Evans; it being part of the real estate of Abraham Freed, deceased, and to be sold by GABRIEL SWARTZLANDER, SALOME SWARTZLANDER, and ABRAHAM STOUT, Administrators. †

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living in Martick township, Lancaster county,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of LAND, 80 of which are cleared, and under good fence; the land abounds with walnut, locust and hickory, the land is excellent for raising wheat and other grain; has extraordinary good pasture, and is well watered, 10 acres of timothy meadow made, and as much more may easily be made; there are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house, 30 by 28 feet, two stories high, with three rooms on each floor, a good cellar, two double barns and spring-house, a young bearing orchard, also a good merchant mill, with two pair of stones, one for merchant and the other for country work, with a never-failing stream; the mill is in good repair, water-wheel, cog, wheat running gears, boulting gears and cloths all partly new, new hoisting gears, all going by water; likewise a good saw-mill, lately built, close by the merchant mill, there is plenty of water for both mills five months in the year; said mills are situate three miles from M'Collough's and M'Call's ferries on Susquehanna, and five miles from Joseph Reed's on said river, where may be had plenty of wheat at almost all seasons; said plantation and mills are but 35 miles from Christiana Bridge. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. WILLIAM LONG. ¶

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS on Saturday, the 21st of January last, a certain *Gottlieb Henry Vacanter* hired a Horse of the subscriber, on condition to return in two days time, but has not as yet appeared: I hereby offer the above reward for bringing or securing both man and horse, or for each of them FOUR POUNDS. Said *Vacanter* had on, when he went away, a light coloured suit of clothes, brown stockings, red coloured broad face, about 36 years old, very talkative, and a great lover of grog. The horse is black coloured, between 12 and 13 hands high, has a white spot on each shoulder, and one of his ears is shorter than the other. GEORGE KNARR. ¶

Pikeland, Chester County, January 20, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented Welsh servant man, named ELLIS JONES, *about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, pretty long visage, large eye-brows, short black curled hair, and stoops in the shoulders, hanging down his head when he speaks, middling long nose, and his teeth standing close together and bending in, speaks slow, on the Welsh dialect, writes a middling good hand, but spells bad, pretends to be a grocer by trade, and much addicted to get drunk; had on, when he went away, an old beaver hat, the brim cut small and less one way than the other, and a felt hat a good deal wore, Russia shirt, mended with check linen, Welsh cloth coat, mixed colour red and white, much faded, looks brown, with a turn down small cape and hair buttons, a green cloth jacket and breeches, but not of the same piece, brown stockings, mended on the heels with buckskin, old shoes, lately soaled, and Pinchbeck buckles; took with him a single white linen neckcloth, and old leather breeches; he arrived last summer from London with Captain Stephen Jones. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by* NATHAN EVANS.

N. B. He talked of listing in the English army, and probably he may try to make his way towards Boston. ¶

At the DESIRE of several GENTLEMEN.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
AN AMERICAN EDITION OF THE
SPIRIT OF LAWS.
By the great and immortal M. DE SECONDAT, BARON DE MONTESQUIEU (so honourably mentioned by the Continental Congress)
Translated from the French by Mr. NUGENT.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work to be printed in two Volumes, Octavo, Page for Page with that most elegant London Edition, printed for Nourse and Valliant, in the Strand, on a good Paper, and neatly bound, lettered, and edgerolled with Gold.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be TWENTY SHILLINGS, Pennsylvania Currency; Seven Shillings and Six-pence to be advanced at the Time of subscribing, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence on the Delivery of the Work.

III. When three Hundred Subscribers are pleased to approve of these Conditions, the Work shall immediately be put to the Press, and finished as soon as possible.

IV. A List of the Subscribers will be given in the first Volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this valuable Work are thankfully received by *John Dean* (the Editor) Bookbinder, in Lætitia-Court, Mr. *Joseph Dean*, Merchant, in Front-street, Mr. *John Dunlap*, Mr. *Joseph Crukshank*, and Messrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, Philadelphia. Mr. *James Adams*, Printer, Wilmington; Mr. *William Aikman*, Bookseller, Annapolis; Mr. *Isaac Collins*, Printer, Burlington; Mr. *Hugh Gaine*, Printer, New-York; Mr. *Robert Wells*, Printer, Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

Bucks, ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the second day of February next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and piece or lot of ground, containing about 30 acres, situate in the township of Plumsted; now in possession of Thomas Shewell; bounded by lands of William Allen, Esq; Charles Stewart, Joseph Ellicott, and others; late the estate of Henry Godschalk; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Bucks, ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold, by way of public vendue, on the 10th day of February next, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, containing 93 acres, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Warwick; bounded by land of George Waters, Joseph Galloway, Esq; Samuel Flack, and a great road; whereon is erected a saw-mill; late the estate of Jacob Lapp; seized and taken in execution by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Friday, the 3d day of February next, on the premises, a certain large brick messuage and lot of ground, situate in Manheim town, Lancaster county; also the rents, issues and profits arising out of 300 lots, more or less, situate in said town; also seven large out-lots, containing 74 acres of land; the whole lots and tenements being more particularly described in a mortgage from Henry William Steigle to Isaac Cox, dated the 2d day of February, 1770, and recorded at Lancaster, in the Recorder's Officer: All seized and taken in execution, as the property of Henry William Steigle, and to be sold by

January 4, 1775. JOHN FERREE, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks and Lancaster, who are indebted to the honourable the Proprietaries for quitrent, that attendance will be given to receive the same at Easton, for the county of Northampton, from the 6th day of February next, to the 11th of the same month; at Reading, for the county of Berks, from the 20th to the 25th; at Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, from the 27th of February to the 6th of March next; at Chester, for the county of Chester, from the 7th to the 11th of March next; at Pennsbury, for the county of Bucks, from the 14th to the 18th; and at Lancaster, for the county of Lancaster, from the 21st to the 25th of March next, inclusive; at which respective times and places, all persons concerned are required to be punctual in discharging their arrearages.

EDMUND PHYSICK, Receiver-General.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. JAMES MACCUBBIN, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those who have any accounts against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid by ZACHARIAH HOOD, Executor.

N. B. The still-house, at the corner of Walnut and Fifth-streets, to be sold or lett. *Nov.* 8, 1774. ¶

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday, the first day of May next, at the house of Gilbert Tice, of Johnstown, in the county of Tryon, by the Executors of the last will and testament of Sir William Johnson, Bart. deceased, and in pursuance of the same,

SUNDRY tracts of valuable land, viz. A tract granted to Michael Byrne, and others, situated near Schohary, and containing about 19,000 acres; another tract, near the same, being a fourth part of a tract granted to Lawyer, and others; another tract extending along the Adaguightinge, or Charlotte River, being a Branch of Susquehanna, about 23,000 acres of which will be sold. Another tract of 5000 acres, in a patent granted to Glen, and others, north of the patented lands in the rear of the German Flatts, with 13000 acres in a patent granted to Peter Servou, and others, near the Mohawk River, above the German Flatts; which said several tracts are directed by the said will to be sold by the said Executors, and the monies arising therefrom applied as therein mentioned. Any person or persons inclined to treat for the same, or any part thereof, before the day of sale, may apply to Sir John Johnson, Bart. or any other of the Executors, who will give them further particulars, or treat about the same, otherwise the same will be sold, and a good title given on the day of sale before mentioned.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subscription, in four pages *folio*, on a good letter, and demy paper, in size and quality equal to the Pennsylvania Gazette or Journal,

THE PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY,
AND
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, that from the solicitation and encouragement of several Gentlemen of reputation, they have entered into a Co-partnership, for the purpose of printing a News-Paper, to be published weekly, on *Saturday*, which they engage to do, on the most free and impartial principles, consistent with the strictest secrecy and decorum----Upon those principles, and those only, they take the liberty of requesting the patronage of the Public, assuring them that the utmost exertion of their abilities and industry in every particular will be used to make the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER as improving, instructive, and entertaining as possible. For this purpose they intend giving their readers a relation of the most remarkable and important occurrences, foreign and domestic, collected from the magazines and papers in *Europe* and *America*, as well as from other sources, having a particular regard to such matters, as shall most intimately relate to the welfare of the colonies.---To communicate advertisements of every kind---The arrival and departure of ships---All interesting marine intelligence---Improvements in agriculture, &c. &c. with such ingenious observations as may tend to the entertainment of the Public----Nor shall a place be wanting for judicious remarks, essays, moral, historical, political, geographical, and poetical of the learned of both sexes, in this and the neighbouring provinces, whose general assistance is earnestly requested, and to whom the paper shall be ever free, and their productions received with gratitude---fully intending to establish a correspondence in *Europe*, the several Colonies in *America*, and Islands in the *West-Indies*. They hope that all due encouragement will be given to so laudable an undertaking, and therefore wish to prosecute their design, so soon as a number of subscribers are procured sufficient *barely* to support the expence, relying on the kindness of the Public, for further encouragement, as their performance shall appear to deserve it.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who may please to favour us with their subscriptions, shall (in the City, District of *Southwark*, and *Northern Liberties*) have their papers handed to them, at their respective houses, or if in the country, forwarded by the first opportunity---Nor shall any care be wanting, to transmit them to the most distant customers, with all the expedition possible.---The rates of the paper and advertisements will be the same with those now printed in this city---All advertisements shall be inserted in order as they come in, and shall appear in a fair and conspicuous manner---And as it is our wish, to give the most perfect satisfaction, our best endeavours shall not be wanting to make the paper as compleat as possible, nor shall any partial motives whatsoever induce us to swerve from the assurances we now give the Public.

Together with a publication of the PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY and UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER, we propose carrying on the Printing Business, in a correct, careful, and diligent manner; and any person that may please to employ us, will be attended to with respect and fidelity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, for the *Pennsylvania Mercury* and *Universal Advertiser* will be taken in by the Publishers, at their respective houses; by Mr. JOHN AIREY, at the *Post-Office, Philadelphia*, and by several other Gentlemen in this and the neighbouring Colonies, to whom Subscription Papers will be immediately dispatched for that purpose.

We are, respectfully, the Public's
Most obedient friends and servants,
ENOCH STORY,
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,
Son of JOSHUA.

ROBERT and JOHN PROUD

HAVING dissolved partnership, this is to request all persons indebted to said partnership, whose balances are overdue, to make immediate payment to *Robert Proud*, in Philadelphia, who only is impowered to receive the same; for as said *Robert Proud* intends going to England in the spring, he is under the necessity of closing his affairs as soon as possible, for which reason he hopes the above request will be punctually complied with, to prevent trouble; he has yet some goods on hand, which he will sell very low for cash. Likewise a good two story brick house and lot of ground, 20 feet front on Second-street by 54 feet deep, opposite *Archibald M'Call's*, near the New-market. For further terms apply to ROBERT PROUD, or STEPHEN COLLINS, in Second-street, opposite the Church.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT
TO THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2406.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1775.

By the LORD HYDE Packet, Captain JEFFERIES, arrived at New-York in ſix Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.

WESTMINSTER, November 30.

THIS Day his Majeſty went in State to the Houſe of Peers, attended by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce; and the Houſe of Commons being ſent for, they preſented Sir Fletcher Norton for their Speaker, of whom his Majeſty approved; after which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious SPEECH from the Throne:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives me much Concern that I am obliged, at the opening of this Parliament, to inform you, that a moſt daring Spirit of Reſiſtance and Diſobedience to the law ſtill unhappily prevails in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and has, in divers Parts of it, broke forth in freſh Violences of a very criminal Nature. Theſe Proceedings have been countenanced and encouraged in other of My Colonies, and unwarrantable Attempts have been made to obſtruct the Commerce of this Kingdom, by unlawful Combinations. I have taken ſuch Meaſures, and given ſuch Orders, as I judged moſt proper and effectual for carrying into Execution the Laws which were paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the late Parliament, for the Protection and Security of the Commerce of My Subjects, and for the reſtoring and preſerving Peace, Order, and good Government in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and you may depend upon my firm and ſtedfaſt Reſolution to withſtand every Attempt to weaken or impair the ſupreme Authority of this Legiſlature over all the Dominions of My Crown; the Maintenance of which I conſider as eſſential to the Dignity, the Safety, and the Welfare of the Britiſh Empire; aſſuring Myſelf, that, while I act upon theſe Principles, I ſhall never fail to receive your Aſſiſtance and Support.

I have the greateſt Satisfaction in being able to inform you, That a Treaty of Peace is concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte. By this happy Event, the Troubles which have ſo long prevailed in one Part of Europe are compoſed, and the general Tranquility rendered complete. It ſhall be my conſtant Aim and Endeavour to prevent the breaking out of freſh Diſturbances; and I cannot but flatter Myſelf I ſhall ſucceed, as I continue to receive the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances from other Powers of their being equally diſpoſed to preſerve the Peace.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year to be laid before you; and I doubt not but that in this Houſe of Commons, I ſhall meet with the ſame affectionate Confidence, and the ſame Proofs of Zeal and Attachment to My Perſon and Government, which I have always, during the Courſe of My Reign, received from My faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Let Me particularly recommend to you, at this Time, to proceed with Temper in your Deliberations, and with Unanimity in your Reſolutions. Let My People in every Part of My Dominions, be taught by your Example, to have a due Reverence for the Laws, and a juſt Senſe of the Bleſſings, of our excellent Conſtitution. They may be aſſured that, on My Part, I have nothing ſo much at Heart as the real Proſperity and laſting Happineſs of all My Subjects.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. The following toaſt is given in all polite and genteel companies throughout Scotland:—"To the free and independent Lords of Scotland, who oppoſed the Miniſterial mandate; and may the points of their ſwords never be blunted, when drawn in the defence of their liberties."

Yeſterday a great number of young recruits arrived in town from the Highlands in Scotland, in order to be ſent to North-America.

Nov. 26. The King of Sweden has ordered an exact ſurvey to be taken of the landed eſtates of all the Nobles in his dominions.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 28.

"By the laſt letters from Conſtantinople the peace with Ruſſia does not appear to be by any means eſtabliſhed on a ſolid footing. The troops of both parties have yet received no orders to quit their cantonments, nor the fleets their ſtations. There is likewiſe ſuch a diſcontent among the people, that a general inſurrection is apprehended: All the Ambaſſadors, except the Engliſh, are obliged to have a guard when they go abroad, for fear of being inſulted. The Grand Patriarch narrowly eſcaped being killed in the Moſque for preaching in praiſe of the peace; and there never was known ſuch a want of reſpect as upon that occaſion, in the Temple of Mahomet. The Baſhaw, and the Grand Viſir, are extremely embarraſſed, on account of the preſent ſituation of affairs; inſomuch that it is aſſured, they have deſired leave to reſign, from their apprehenſion of not being able to keep the people quiet."

Nov. 29. A ſmall ſloop arrived at Plymouth a few nights ago from Boſton, and no one but the Lieutenant, who had the command of her (and immediately ſet out poſt for London) was ſuffered to come aſhore.

The late Lord Clive was juſt ready to ſet out for Bath by the advice of his Phyſicians, but when his footman went up ſtairs to inform him that the coach was ready at the door, he found his Lordſhip dead.

Extract of a letter from New-York, October 5.

"I was ſome time ago in hopes to have ſent you by this time the reſult of the deliberations of the General Congreſs, but every thing they are about is endeavoured to be kept ſecret. To quiet our impatience, and amuſe us, they have publiſhed a reſolve, approving of the conduct of the town of Boſton, and have recommended to all the colonies a non-importation agreement. For this agreement we are very well prepared; we are overſtocked with Engliſh goods; yet I am afraid the recommendation of the Congreſs, though it will be chearfully and unanimouſly voted, will not be unanimouſly and faithfully kept. My reaſon is, the colonies will never put any faith in the town of Boſton, and on that account every merchant will import more largely than ever, in expectation of an increaſed price and ſale, thinking that his neighbours will not do the ſame. By this we ſhall have the market glutted.

"It has juſt tranſpired here, that the Boſton Deputies at the General Congreſs are violent beyond all bounds, and inſiſt on the following meaſure, that each colony ſhall furniſh a body of men properly equipped with arms and ammunition, and march them to the aſſiſtance of Boſton; they ſay, ſuch a vigorous effort would make Great-Britain tremble, and engage Parliament to repeal all the obnoxious Acts.

"The other Deputies in general oppoſed this deſperate trial, for very good reaſons, that many of them would have to march their men 500 and 1000 miles, and that it would be a long time before their army could rendezvous near Boſton; but they offer, if the New-England Colonies will find the men, the reſt of the Colonies will each pay their quota of the expence; this does not ſatisfy the New-England Deputies, though their four Colonies can raiſe a great number of fighting men; they ſay that in the common cauſe of America no obſtacles ſhould be feared, and a contribution in money is not an equivalent to the riſk of actual ſervice.

"This information you may be aſſured is genuine; it is ſaid to have come from ſome of the deputies againſt the meaſure; the madneſs of the propoſal has given a general ſhock to the public; the horrors of a civil war look us full in the face; and though we are ſure our deputies will never conſent to ſuch an act of deſperation, we wiſh we had them home again.

"The Boſton people want to involve us as deep into the ſcrape as themſelves, and then very probably they would make their peace at our expence. I never liked the Boſton people, and now I diſlike them a thouſand times more than ever. Britain has many friends in this town, yet none of us will pay taxes till we cannot help ourſelves. I do think we ſhall never be rightly quiet here; in looking forward there is but an indifferent proſpect; and my reaſon is, none of the Printers dare to publiſh any thing againſt the popular opinions, ſo the people only hear their own ſide of the queſtion.

"Our principal Bookſeller and Printer, Mr. Rivington, publiſhed only a ſingle piece in his paper againſt our liberty proceedings, and though he gave his author when called upon, yet all the other Printers, and all the patriots, have abuſed and threatened him ever ſince. As he is an old England man, the Printers and Bookſellers here conſider him as an intruder; really they have ſome reaſon to be diſpleaſed, for he is a man of abilities, and very polite addreſs, and has conſiderably hurt their trade. His friends have adviſed him to do ſo no more, or they will not be able to protect him.

"If you was here you would ſometimes think yourſelf in London; almoſt every houſe has the London papers; our friends in London having orders to tranſmit us all the papers written in oppoſition to our meaſures, as the popular party hinder our Printers from publiſhing them here. I expect ſoon to ſend you the determinations of the Congreſs."

Dec. 1. His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by the Duke of Ancaſter and Lord Bruce.

The Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, were preſent.

A letter from Paris ſays, it is reported there that the Cardinal York is choſen Pope.

We hear, that all Officers of Regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, are ordered to repair to that kingdom without delay.

Dec. 3. On Wedneſday the Earl of Bute was at St. James's before the King went to the Houſe, and afterwards appeared in his place in the Houſe of Peers.

Extract of a Letter from Bayonne, Nov. 16.

"Our deputy of trade at Paris has juſt ſent us the copy of a memorial which the Court of England has cauſed to be delivered to the Count de Vergennes, that orders may be given to all owners of veſſels and French privateers trading to America not to approach the Engliſh colonies; as the ſhips of war ſtationed in thoſe ſeas will receive orders, if they meet with them to inſpect them, and if they find more merchandize and manufactures than are for the conſumption of the colony to which they are bound, they will be ſeized, and the profit given to the veſſel that takes them; that the great quantity which has already been exported to the colonies, has encouraged the Americans to perſiſt in their diſobedience, from the hopes of being always ſupplied in this manner; that his Britannick Majeſty does not ſuppoſe the French Miniſter would countenance this illicit trade, which proceeds only from the ſpeculations of the Merchants, who ſeize all opportunities of gain; and that thoſe who ſhall continue this traffic may take notice, that they have been informed of his Britannick Majeſty's intentions, who only requires an obſervance of the treaties, and would not ſend any orders before he had acquainted his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that he might ſignify that for all offences of this kind the loſs will fall ſolely on thoſe who engage in them, without becoming a national concern, or diſturbing the union and concord which ſubſiſts between theſe powers. This copy has been diſtributed upon Change to all owners of veſſels and privateers, that they might not pretend ignorance, it being confirmed by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty."

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor of London, a little before the Houſe of Commons broke up, took the oaths of allegiance, ſupremacy, and abjuration, and delivered in his qualification as Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex, and ſubſcribed the ſaid oaths and qualifications.

It is ſaid that the Lord Mayor qualified himſelf on Mrs. Wilkes's jointure; which it ſeems in the eye of the law belongs to the huſband, though he has not power to convert a penny of it to his own uſe.

On Thurſday the Houſe of Peers, preceded by the Lord Chancellor, waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs on his ſpeech; to which they received the following moſt gracious anſwer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you for your affectionate aſſurances of duty and loyalty. The zeal you expreſs for the ſupport of the ſupreme authority of the Legiſlature, which I ſhall conſtantly maintain, is very agreeable to me; and your reſolution to proceed with temper and unanimity in your deliberations, gives me the greater ſatisfaction, as it correſponds with the hearty concern I ſhall ever have for the true intereſts of all my people."

Yeſterday the Marquis of Rockingham attended the levee at St. James's, for the firſt time this winter.

December 6. The Earl of Chatham is greatly indiſpoſed with the gout at Hayes.

Letters from the Hague adviſe, that General Yorke, in a conference lately with the States, told them, that his Majeſty flattered himſelf, that during the miſunderſtanding between him and his American ſubjects, their High Mightineſſes would ſtrictly forbid all their ſubjects from furniſhing arms, or warlike ſtores, to the Americans, and doubted not of their complying with this requeſt, conſidering the ſtrict peace and friendſhip ſubſiſting between them.

Dec. 8. *The following is a circumſtantial account of the proceedings in the Houſe of Commons on Monday laſt.*

Upon the order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech, Lord Beauchamp roſe, and moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. Beſides the uſual form of addreſſing, his Lordſhip introduced ſeveral pertinent obſervations on the preſent ſpirit of the Coloniſts, their reſolves, meetings, and in particular their intended non-importation agreement. His ſpeech was in general well received and much approved of.

His Lordſhip was ſeconded by Mr. De Grey, jun. Lord John Cavendiſh now roſe, and having previouſly condemned the conduct of Adminiſtration, and the turbulent ſpirit of the colonies, moved an amendment, in calling for ſuch papers relative to America, as had been received ſince the laſt ſeſſions, without which, his Lordſhip remarked, it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to determine with propriety or certainty, whether it might or might not be neceſſary to adopt other meaſures.

Lord North anſwered Lord John Cavendiſh in a ſhort ſpeech, and ſaid he ſhould give himſelf or the Houſe very little trouble, as he imagined when he came in that there was not a member preſent, who would not perceive the neceſſity for acting in the manner propoſed by the ſpeech. His Lordſhip owned himſelf to be the fabricator of it, and ſaid that it was drawn up ſhortly, purely to avoid all cavil, and to promote an unanimity of opinion at this important criſis.

He was anſwered by Mr. F. Montagu, who in general diſapproved of the addreſs, and who ſeconded the motion for the amendment very ſtrenuouſly.

Governor Johnſtone ſpoke very fully on the ſame ſide, and was heard with a good deal of attention. He contended very ably, that America was not worth keeping on the terms and principles contained in the addreſs.

He was followed by Mr. Fox, who was very pointed in his obſervations on the manner the gallery was cleared. He ſaid it was a mere Miniſterial trick to ſtifle enquiry and ſhorten debate; for if the gallery had been open, Adminiſtration muſt have been obliged to break that ſilence and unconcern they now affected to hold. It was extremely unfair, he ſaid, that perſons ſhould be ſhut out from being preſent at the diſcuſſion of a queſtion, in the event of which they were ſo highly intereſted; and concluded by a ſucceſſion of very pointed and ſevere animadverſions.

Mr. Hartley (a new member) ſpoke next, and entered pretty fully into the contents of the ſpeech and addreſs, and urged ſtrongly the neceſſity of Lord John Cavendiſh's propoſed amendment.

Col. Barre was very able on the ſame ſide. He was of the ſame opinion with Governor Johnſtone. He ſaid the ſcheme of reducing the Colonies by force was wild, incoherent and impracticable; and though it were not, that a dominion ſupported by force would anſwer no end whatever. He ſaid a report prevailed, that General Gage was ſhortly to be recalled, but that would ſignify nothing; for ſend whom you may, ſend a ſecond, recall him, and ſend a third, ſays he, it will be all to no effectual or ſubſtantial purpoſe.

Sir George Macartney anſwered the Colonel, and ſpoke with facility and preciſion. He was againſt the amendment, and in general for ſpirited meaſures.

Lord Carmarthen entered fully into the contents of the propoſed amendment, and dwelt much on the ſpirit of ſedition, turbulence and rebellion, which had manifeſted itſelf from one end to the other of the American continent.

Sir William Mayne declared himſelf unconnected with either ſide of the Houſe; ſaid his mind was unbiaſſed, and his conduct ſhould be unfettered; that on the preſent occaſion he was againſt the amendment, but reſerved his opinion till the queſtion, and the information neceſſary to diſcuſs and determine on it, came properly before the Houſe. He was heard with great attention, and general approbation.

General Smith was of the ſame opinion, obſerving, that the preſent was no proper time to take ſo great and important a queſtion into conſideration; and that his being now againſt the amendment, would not hereafter preclude him

from giving his thoughts freely, when the matter came before the House in another form.

Mr. T. Townshend was for the amendment, and was very severe on the general conduct of Administration.

Mr. Burke put the House into great good humour, but seemed willing to avoid the real merits. He was for the amendment.

Mr. Van spoke strongly for the most firm and decisive measures.

Mr. Solicitor General spoke very fully and ably, and endeavoured to answer every thing that had been offered on the other side. Besides the above, Mr. Drakes, and one or two other Gentlemen spoke in the debate.

The question being put, at about half-after ten, the House divided. For the amendment 73, against it 264; and the question for the Address being then put, it passed of course in the affirmative.

Yesterday it was with difficulty that Members sufficient could be found to form a House. As soon as forty came Lord Hinchinbrooke acquainted the House that his Majesty had been waited on, to know when he would be attended by the House with their address, and his Majesty was pleased to appoint this day at two o'clock.

The House then took into consideration his Majesty's speech, which was again read. After which a motion was made, that a supply should be granted to his Majesty; and that day the House resolved itself into a Committee to consider the said motion.

After which the Speaker, and several other Members, went in their carriages to St. James's, to present the Address to his Majesty, for his Speech, which is in substance as follows:

They return his Majesty their humble thanks for his most gracious Speech from the throne.

They assure his Majesty, that they receive with the highest sense of his Majesty's goodness the early information which he has given them of the state of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay. And feel the most sincere concern, that a spirit of disobedience and resistance to the law should still unhappily prevail in that province, and that it has broke forth in fresh violences of a most criminal nature. They lament that such proceedings should have been countenanced and encouraged in any other of the colonies; and that any of his subjects should have been so far deluded and misled, as to make rash and unwarrantable attempts to obstruct the commerce of his Majesty's kingdoms by unlawful combinations.

They presented their most dutiful thanks to his Majesty, for having taken such measures as his Majesty judged most proper and effectual, for carrying into execution the laws which were passed in the last session of the late Parliament, for the protection and security of the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, and for restoring and preserving peace, order and good government, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

They assure his Majesty that they will use every means in their power to assist his Majesty in maintaining entire and inviolate the supreme authority of this Legislature over all the dominions of his crown; being truly sensible that they should betray the trust reposed in them, and be wanting in every duty which they owe to his Majesty and to their fellow-subjects, if they failed to give their zealous support to those great constitutional principles which govern his Majesty's conduct in this important business, and which are so essential to the dignity, safety and welfare of the British empire.

They express great satisfaction, that a treaty of peace is concluded between Russia and the Porte, and that, by this happy event, the general tranquility is rendered complete; and entertain a well-grounded hope that his Majesty's endeavours to prevent the breaking out of fresh disturbances will be attended with success, as his Majesty continues to receive the strongest assurances from other powers, of their being equally disposed to preserve the peace.

They conclude with assuring his Majesty that they will, with the utmost chearfulness, grant to his Majesty every necessary supply; and that they consider themselves bound by gratitude, as well as duty, to give every proof of their most affectionate attachment to a Prince, who, during the whole course of his reign, has made the happiness of his people the object of all his views, and the rule of all his actions.

Lord North was not present at the House yesterday, having on Monday slipt down and hurt his leg, so that he was not able to go abroad.

Dec. 10. All the mails for America and the West-Indies are detained till Saturday night.

They write from Cadiz, that an engagement has happened in the Gut of Gibraltar, between three Spanish frigates and five Moorish cruizers, wherein two of the latter were sunk, and the other three, after losing the greatest part of their crews, were obliged to submit to the Spaniards.

The Parliament will adjourn on Friday the 23d instant, and meet again for the dispatch of business on Wednesday the 18th of January.

Mr. E. Burke, in his speech on Monday last, on the amendment of the address, though he was not *logistically* argumentative, was very *humourously* and *pointedly* so. Amongst other humourous reflections which he made on Administration's buoying up the new Members, by telling them the address was nothing but a *vote of compliment*, he compared such a conduct to a designing, dissipated lover, who under the shew of the most honourable solicitations, first squeezes his mistress's hand, then asks her to take a turn in the park, next to an excursion in the country, and so on, step by step, till he dishonours her, and brings her in the end to that infamy and disgrace, that what was originally her misfortune, becomes her shame and disgrace.

Mr. Burke, in the same speech, mentioning the present situation of America, drew a fine allegorical picture of that country, which he compared to a funeral. Trade and commerce, he said, were the pall-bearers; the principal merchants and traders were chief mourners; the West-Indian and African merchants closed the procession; whilst the army and navy, at a distance, looked on in gloomy silence at so melancholy a sight.

The following is his Majesty's answer to the Members of the House of Commons who attended him with their Address on Thursday:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my particular thanks for this very loyal and dutiful Address. I receive with the highest satisfaction and approbation your assurances of assistance and support in maintaining the supreme authority of the Legislature over all the dominions of my Crown. It shall be my care, to justify by my conduct the confidence you so affectionately express, and to shew that I have no interests separate from those of my people."

December 13. Yesterday the House of *Commons*, in a Committee of the whole House, on the supply, came to the following resolutions:

That 16,000 men be employed for the sea-service 1775, including 4282 marines.

That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the said men, including the ordnance for sea-service.

The House also came to a resolution for allowing the importation of Indian corn, and ordered the report this day.

On the motion that the Committee do agree that 16,000 seamen should be employed in the sea service for the year 1775, including 2400 marines, several questions were asked of Mr. Buller, concerning the state of our marine forces at home, and the increase of it in North-America since last year; the gentlemen in opposition seeming to think that to provide men for the ships sent out against America, we were left in a defenceless state at home; but Mr. Buller, in his reply, endeavoured to prove the very contrary; and that every sort, as well as all the guard-ships, had their full complement of men. The Committee agreed to the supply, and then the House broke up.

PROTEST.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Die Mercurii, 3° Novembris, 1774.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majesty's speech, and the same being read by the Clerk,

Moved, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious speech from the throne.

To declare our abhorrence and detestation of the daring spirit of resistance and disobedience to the laws, which so strongly prevails in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, and of the unwarrantable attempts in that and other provinces of America, to obstruct, by unlawful combinations, the trade of this kingdom.

To return his Majesty our humble thanks for having been pleased to communicate to us, that he has taken such measures, and given such orders, as his Majesty hath judged most proper and effectual for the protection and security of the commerce of his Majesty's subjects, and for carrying into execution the laws, which were passed in the last session of the late parliament, relative to the province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

To express our entire satisfaction in his Majesty's firm and stedfast resolution to continue to support the supreme authority of the legislature over all the dominions of his crown, and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances that we will chearfully co-operate in all such measures, as shall be necessary to maintain the dignity, safety, and welfare of the British empire.

That as this nation cannot be unconcerned in the common interest of Europe, we have the greatest satisfaction in being acquainted with the conclusion of the peace between Russia and the Porte; that we confide in his Majesty's endeavours to prevent, as far as possible, the breaking out of fresh disturbances; and from the assurances given to his Majesty by other powers, we have the pleasing expectation that nothing is likely to intervene that may interrupt the present happy tranquility in Europe.

That it is no less our duty than our inclination to proceed with temper and unanimity in our deliberations and resolutions, and to inculcate, by our example, a due reverence for the laws, and a just sense of the excellency of our constitution; and impressed with the deepest gratitude for the many blessings we have enjoyed during the course of his Majesty's reign, to testify with unaffected zeal at this conjuncture our inviolable fidelity to his Majesty, and our serious attention to the public welfare.

Then an amendment was proposed to be made to the said motion, by inserting, after the word *Throne*, at the end of the first paragraph, these words:

To desire his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give direction for an early communication of the accounts which have been received concerning the state of the colonies, that we may not proceed to the consideration of this most critical and important matter, but upon the fullest information; and when we are thus informed, we shall without delay apply ourselves with the most earnest and serious zeal, to such measures as shall tend to secure the honour of his Majesty's crown, the true dignity of the mother country, and the harmony and happiness of all his Majesty's dominions.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the question was put, whether these words shall be inserted in the said motion? It was resolved in the negative. Contents 13 Non Contents 63.

Dissentient,

Because we cannot agree to commit ourselves with the *careless facility of a common address of compliment*, in expressions, which may lead to measures in the event fatal to the lives, properties, and liberties of a very great part of our fellow subjects.

We conceive that an address upon such objects as are before us, and at such a time as this, must necessarily have a considerable influence upon our future proceedings; and must impress the public with an idea of the general spirit of the measures which we mean to support.

Whatever methods we shall think it adviseable to pursue, either in support of the mere authority of parliament, which seems to be the sole consideration with some, or for reconciling that authority with the peace and satisfaction of the whole empire, which has ever been our constant and invariable object, it will certainly add to the weight and efficacy of our proceedings, if they appear the result of full information, mature deliberation, and temperate enquiry.

No materials for such an enquiry have been laid before us; nor have any such been so much as promised in the speech from the throne, or even in any verbal assurance from Ministers.

In this situation we are called upon to make an address, arbitrarily imposing qualities and descriptions upon acts done in the colonies, of the true nature and just extent of which we are as yet in a great measure unapprized; a procedure which appears to us by no means consonant to that purity which we ought ever to preserve in our judicial, and to that caution which ought to guide us in our deliberate capacity.

2. Because this address does, in effect, imply an approbation of the system adopted with regard to the colonies in the last parliament. This unfortunate system, conceived with so little prudence, and pursued with so little temper, consistency or foresight, we were in hopes would be at length abandoned, from an experience of the mischiefs which it has produced, in proportion to the time in which it was continued, and the diligence with which it has been pursued; a system which has created the utmost confusion in the colonies, without any rational hope of advantage to the revenue, and with certain detriment to the commerce of the mother country. And it affords us a melancholy prospect of the dispositions of Lords in the present parliament, *when we see the House, under the pressure of so severe and uniform an experience, again ready, without any enquiry, to countenance, if not to adopt, the spirit of the former fatal proceedings.*

But whatever may be the mischievous designs, or the inconsiderate temerity, which leads others to this desperate course, we wish to be known as persons who have ever disapproved of measures so pernicious in their past effects, and their future tendency, and who are not in haste, without enquiry or information, to commit ourselves in declarations which may precipitate our country into all the calamities of a civil war.

RICHMOND,	TORRINGTON,
PORTLAND,	PONSONBY,
ROCKINGHAM,	WYCOMBE,
STAMFORD,	CAMDEN.
STANHOPE,	

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *Dec.* 8.

To the PEOPLE *of* ENGLAND.

I MUST begin this letter with declaring that I am not an American, that I have not, nor ever shall have any connection with America, and that I am not acquainted with one person of that country; surely then I may be allowed to be what I profess, impartial, disinterested, actuated only by the general good, and no farther concerned in the event than any other individual who, like me, stands on the brink of the gulph open to swallow us all.

I will not enter into the question of the right of taxation of America by Great-Britain. Whether it exists or not is totally immaterial; I mean to offer to your consideration only the expediency of using force on this occasion. Let Schoolmen, Divines and Lawyers, spin ideas in infinitum, and lose themselves in endless mazes of abstraction, but let the Politician adhere to expediency, necessity, and advantage. Quid verum atque utile, curat atq; rogat et in hoc solo sit. How far this *utile* can be obtained by carrying red hot war into the bosom of America will, I think, appear, if I may be allowed parva componere magnis, and to bring the idea home to every man by supposing a case similar and familiar to us all. Let me then imagine a person possessed of a landed estate of 10,000l. a year, having on it one farm, the rent of which does not produce to the Landlord more than 100l. a year, but which, by the peculiarity of its circumstances and situation, is enabled to consume the product of the other parts. Let me suppose the Landlord finding an old title to an additional charge on this farm of 5l. a year, and claiming a right to levy, by a mode of his own, this sum; this right the tenant denying, a suit at law is commenced, which by its numerous quirks and delays shall protract the decision for ten years, during which term the Landlord does not receive his rent: the Tenant, ruined by expences, cannot support his manufacturers, who not calling for supplies from the other parts of the estate, the Labourers first, then the Farmers are ruined; so that when the decree comes for the Landlord, if such decree ever shall come, he finds himself legally authorised to receive his 5l. additional rent, but the means to pay that 5l. the 100l. per annum, and the 9,900l. per annum are gone, his estate depopulated and waste, and himself and all his other Tenants beggars and undone. If this conduct must by all mankind be deemed the extravagance of folly in a private man, what must it be in the supposed enlightened Minister of a nation?

Is it not a truth, a serious, dreadful truth, that our victories, our acquisitions, and our consequential taxes, have raised the price of commodities by raising the price of labour to that height, that we are undersold in every market in the world, but in those of our Colonies, where we have kept an exclusive right; would people in their senses wantonly throw away this right, and leave themselves no market at all? Is it not a truth, that without trade this country may be a province of some empire, not an empire sole, great, and by itself? Is it not a truth, that a war with America bars all the avenues to and means of this trade? And is it not a truth, that the men who make this war, who have set their fortunes on a cast, and must abide the hazard of the die, should with their heads pay the forfeit due to their country?

My friends, I do not endeavour to mislead your understandings, I only wish to open your eyes. Compare, reason, judge for yourselves, and your decision must be right. Englishmen cannot be long kept in the dark, nor duped to betray themselves, their posterity, and their country. Englishmen, jealous to distraction of their own invaluable liberties, will not be led wantonly to trample upon those of their fellow-subjects in whatever parts of this globe they may happen to be born or placed. X.

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE, or private SALE, on Thursday, the 16th day of February,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 220 acres, situated and lying in the Great Valley, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, with three log dwelling-houses, and plenty of limestone and timber, in a convenient part for the sale of lime; there are about 5 acres of good meadow, and about 25 acres more may be made; a large stream of water, and a good conveniency for erecting any sort of a mill, being about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the same before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to SARAH CHRISTY.

N. B. ISAAC MEANS, who left Belygonly, in Ireland, and is supposed to live near Bedford, has a sister's son come into this country last fall, whose name is ROBERT ANDERSON, who would be glad to see him, or know where he lives; said MEANS may get intelligence, by enquiring of said Sarah Christy. ¶

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Orphan's Court of Bucks county, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, on Monday, the 27th day of February instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Gabriel Swartzlander, in the township of New-Britain, Two tracts or parcels of land, situate in New-Britain, containing together 76 acres and 123 perches; bounded by lands of Jacob Stout, Robert Kirkbride, Thomas Good, and Daniel Evans; it being part of the real estate of Abraham Freed, deceased, and to be sold by GABRIEL SWARTZLANDER, SALOME SWARTZLANDER, and ABRAHAM STOUT, Administrators. †

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS several of the Public Lamps in this City have lately been wilfully broken and otherwise much damaged, and some of the Cups which contain the Oil have been taken out and carried off by some evil disposed Person or Persons. The WARDENS of this City do therefore hereby promise a Reward of TEN POUNDS, for each Lamp broken or damaged as aforesaid, to any Person or Persons who shall make Discovery of the Offenders, to be paid upon their being legally convicted thereof.